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YUGOSLAVS TREAT LUMBER BY NEW METHOD
EXPAND LIGHT INDUSTRY;
BULGARIA TO INCREASE INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

CONSERVE, IMPREGNATE LUMBER BY NEW PROCESS -- Zagreb, Vjesnik, 29 Jun 51

The Institute for Lumber Industry Research in Zagreb recently completed research on a new method of conserving and impregnating lumber by substituting sodium silico-fluoride, a by-product of superphosphate production, for imported cresosote. Yugoslavia formerly imported about 16,000 tons of cresosote per year. The practical use of this new impregnating agent is very great. The former reserves of timbers, which were used as props in mines, have already been exhausted, and hence for these props requires preliminary impregnation. This is also true for telegraph poles and railroad ties.

The Institute, in addition to its seven experts, has assistants from the other republics. Its 2 years of work have already had obvious results, reflected in the work of numerous lumber camps and operations in Yugoslavia. The institute has made great progress in examining the possibilities of extracting tannin from fir bark, which contains about 5 percent tannin. Beech and oak reserves, from which tannin was formerly extracted, are decreasing more and more, while fir bark lies scattered in immense quantities in Yugoslav forests.

Yugoslavia needs about 300,000 shuttles annually for its textile industry. Black hornbeam has been used for these shuttles, but there has been a shortage of this wood lately. The institute has substituted beech for black hornbeam as beech answers the purpose perfectly. One factory is already producing shuttles for the textile industry. The compression of wood will also be done in Yugoslavia.

In mechanizing lumber transport, great success has been achieved by Engr Sreko Lajner of the institute, who designed a hydraulic cutter for use on large logs which does the work of about ten workers. The first series of two-wheeled carts for pulling logs, invented by Mechanic Ivan Narandz, will save about 1,700,000 dinars annually.

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BUILD LARGEST PLYWOOD, VENEER FACTORY IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA -- Sarajevo, Oslobođenje, 27 Jun 51

The "Slobodan Princip Seljo" Plywood and Veneer Factory, the largest finished products wood combine in Bosnia-Herzegovina, is being built in Blazuć near Sarajevo. The factory will also produce composition boards and aircraft-crate wood. The factory's products will be used for high-quality furniture, prefabricated houses, parquet flooring, wallboard, etc. The factory will exceed considerably the production potential of other similar factories in Yugoslavia.

Most of the equipment for the fine veneers section, the turbogenerator unit, and the boilers was delivered early in 1951. Installation of the heating equipment is to begin soon; installation of the other equipment is to be completed by 1952.

Concurrently, workers for the new factory are being trained in various other factories in Yugoslavia.

Construction is being done by the "Izgradnja" Construction Enterprise of Sarajevo. The most vital problem is the shortage of manpower; over 300 workers are lacking, in addition to a shortage of unskilled labor, bricklayers, and carpenters. Consequently, work has been suspended on some buildings and efforts are being concentrated on the main factory building and the heating plant.

To solve the manpower shortage, workers who come to work by 1 July are to have their potential earnings increased.

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MAKES PROTOTYPE OF NEW LOOM -- Zagreb, Vjesnik, 19 Jun 51

The "Tekstilstroj" Factory in Zagreb has made a prototype of a new loom. Based on suggestions of skilled textile experts, the loom was designed by Engr Franjo Kahle, specialist for the Industrial Planning Establishment.

This loom differs from similar looms abroad in that it can be used to weave light- and heavy-weight fabrics. Foreign looms can be used for only one or the other type of fabric. Domestic looms will also be advantageous from a technical standpoint and will be entirely suited to the situation in and needs of Yugoslavia.

Textile experts who assisted Engineer Kahle in designing the prototype were Maks Dvorzak, technical manager of the "Pobjeda" Factory, and Ivan Vimpusek of the "Tekstilstroj" Factory. They were very pleased with the new loom. They stated that rarely has a new device, previously never produced in Yugoslavia, worked so perfectly.

This loom is to be serially produced; preparations are already under way in this direction. It is estimated that the Yugoslav textile industry needs some thousands of these looms, considering the worn-out condition of existing equipment. This creates great prospects for the future development of the "Tekstilstroj" Factory, which is to undertake their production alone. This also means expanding the present factory, which must reorganize from its very foundation to be able to produce these looms, each of which weighs about 2,000 kilograms.

The prototype of the new loom will be exhibited at the Zagreb Fair this year.

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BUILD HEMP FACTORY IN POJATE -- Zagreb, Borba, 1 Jul 51

Razanj, 30 June -- A large hemp factory is being built in Pojate in Razanj Srez, and Yugoslav-made machinery is being installed in it. Sufficient raw materials have been assured for uninterrupted processing.

Towers for high-tension transmission lines have been set up and two transformers obtained to supply power, but there is a shortage of electricians. This shortage should be met by help from the factory's directorate.

This factory is the first large installation in Razanj Srez.

BULGARIAN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT INCREASES -- Sofia, Vecherni Novini, 7 Sep 51

Bulgarian production of cotton fabrics in 1950 was three times as great as in 1939 and of woolen fabrics twice as great.

In 1951, metallurgical output will be 15 times as great as in 1939; machine building, 90 times; coal production, three times; and food production, three times. The textile industry will produce 13 million meters more fabrics than in 1950.

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